

Democratic
VOLUME XIX.
TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.
ONE YEAR, \$6 00
SIX MONTHS, 3 50
THREE MONTHS, 2 00
LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.
We desire to procure the services of a local agent in every Southern State. Will our friends act to procure the services of one efficient person in our behalf? Believing that the circulation of the Democrat may be materially extended, we make this appeal to our friends in the South.

UNION CONVENTION!
At a meeting of the Union members of the Legislature, in the House of Representatives, on Monday evening, February 10th, 1863, on motion, Hon. Joseph R. Underwood was called to the Chair, and John B. Bruner, appointed Secretary.
After a free and full consultation, it is recommended to the Union Democracy of Kentucky, that they assemble in Convention, through their delegates, in the city of Louisville, on the 15th day of March next, and nominate suitable persons as candidates to fill the various State offices, to be chosen at the next August election. It is further recommended that the people meet, at some convenient time and place, in their respective counties, and appoint delegates to represent them in the Convention.
J. R. UNDERWOOD, Chairman.
JOHN B. BRUNER, Secretary.

Cotton Growing.
Shall Kentucky and Southern Indiana go largely into the business of growing cotton? Is a question which we think may be answered in the affirmative. From estimates based on known facts, a farmer can see about how his account current would be likely to stand at the end of the year. It is reasonable to suppose that for the next year, and, perhaps, for the next two or three years, cotton will sell fifty to sixty cents per pound. That as much cotton can be produced here as in the South, and where it is very profitable to grow cotton at ten cents per pound. It will cost less to grow an acre of cotton here than at the South for the reason that there will be less cost to be picked; and the picking is the greatest part of the work. It is a very common remark that any cotton planter can ordinarily produce a great deal more cotton than he can pick and take care of. It comes then to a simple question of arithmetic: If the Southern cotton planter can produce cotton at a cost not exceeding 40 to 50 cents a pound, producing 4 to 5 bales to the hand, and 4 to 5 hundred pounds to the acre, what will be the cost of producing cotton in Kentucky, 100 pounds to the acre, and two bales to the hand? Then the chances are that in favorable seasons two hundred or more pounds may be produced. From all the figures we can make from data in our possession, a farm well managed, having one hundred acres of cotton, may be expected to clear about two thousand five hundred dollars, producing cotton at not exceeding twenty-five cents per pound. Or, belief, that a man can generally do better than this, but any one can make the estimate for himself. No very great pecuniary advantage can be expected from growing little patches, though it is desirable that it should be done for purposes of domestic manufacture, and to learn the habits and manners and customs of the plant. The most favorable situations will be in the neighborhood of cities or villages, where an abundance of manure can be easily procured, so necessary to expedite as well as enlarge the crop; also for the purpose of more easily procuring extra labor in the picking season. Anybody who can pick berries can pick cotton.

We see it stated that Ohio cotton, grown last year, has been received in New York, and it is said that enough will be grown there this year to supply the State.
A farmer, to grow cotton advantageously, should have a crop large enough to justify him in buying a gin and press. A common farm horse-power will be sufficient for say twenty-five bales, and a hay-press will do for baling. The gin is a very simple machine that can be procured at almost any machine shop, that will cost, according to size or capacity, from \$150 to \$300. The gin is a series of circular saws, placed near together on a shaft, with the hooked teeth so filed as not to cut the fiber, the saws working between iron gratings, set so near together as not to allow the cotton seed to pass through. The teeth pull the cotton through, and a circular brush, running at a quicker speed than the saws, over the cotton cylinder, throws the cotton off the teeth into an adjoining apartment.

Southern News.
We publish this morning some interesting extracts from the latest Southern papers received, from which our readers may learn something of the spirit of the rebels.
The story hitherto published that the Indiana had been blown up by the rebels is now positively denied. They have undertaken to recapture the Indiana, and it is said to be in the hands of the rebels.
An immediate attack on Fort Hudson by Gen. Banks is expected. The force under his command is believed by the rebels to number 30,000. The proceedings of our forces at Yazoo Pass appear to be well known, as the progress made in clearing out the obstructions for the passage of our gunboats is very accurately noted. Two rebel gunboats have recently been destroyed. W. S. Smith and Tenbury and their resignations have been accepted by Jeff. Davis. The food question is generally discussed in the Southern papers. The Charleston Courier thinks that in the course of another year it will become a very serious one. The people are urged in strong terms to plant every "available foot of land with grain."

A MOVEMENT IN BEHALF OF THE CONFEDERATE.
A movement has been started in Newark, New Jersey, for raising funds in aid of the Confederate Navy. William Lewis, a Virginia slave of remarkable oratorical powers, has addressed large audiences in several of the churches, and will to-morrow evening deliver a free lecture, under the auspices of some of the leading citizens, in the principal hall of the city, in aid of this enterprise.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR.
Gen. Hooker was examined to-day before the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War. The first question proposed was to what he attributed the failure of the movement on the Peninsula. He stated that, the most serious character of the campaign was the failure to capture Richmond. He attributed the failure to the incompetency of the Commanding General.

REBELS IN MISSOURI.
A party of rebels entered Fairfax Courthouse at two o'clock Tuesday morning, during a rain storm, and captured General Stoughton and all the men detached from his brigade, together with Provost Marshal Osborn's patrol, one hundred horses, &c. All our available cavalry force was at last captured in pursuit of the marauders. The audacity of the movement proves the excellence of the rebel spy system.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1863.

Resignation of Col. John M. Harlan.
It was our intention, several days ago, to publish Col. Harlan's letter of resignation and the resolutions thereupon adopted by the gallant soldiers of his command. Most heartily do we share the universal regret among Union men that an officer who has so proudly attested his devotion to the Union as Col. Harlan should, at this hour of peril, be lost to the military service. We mourn, with him, the melancholy cause which has necessitated this unexpected step. He leaves the army with the reluctance of a true soldier, to perform a duty in civil life which, next to that due his country, must be nearest to his manly heart.

LAVERGNE, TENN., March 3, 1863.
Brigadier General Garfield, Chief of Staff, Army of the Cumberland, Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst., in relation to my resignation as Colonel of the Tenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. I am not indebted to the Government of the United States, nor have I any Government property in my possession. I have not been at any time without the full and complete authority of the Government to perform the duties assigned me. I have been paid to January 1st, 1863.

RESOLUTIONS.
Passed by the officers of the Second Brigade, Tenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, at a meeting called at Laverne, Tenn., for the purpose of expressing their feelings upon the resignation of Col. John M. Harlan, and the removal of the Tenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry from the command of Col. Harlan.
Resolved, That we deeply regret the resignation of Col. John M. Harlan, Tenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Second Brigade, Tenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and we deeply regret that he has been removed from the command of the Tenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and we deeply regret that he has been removed from the command of the Tenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, BOWLING GREEN, KY., March 7, 1863.
Messrs. Editors: At a meeting of the officers of the Twentieth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and other Kentucky officers on duty at this post, convened at the headquarters of the Twentieth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, on the 6th inst., for the purpose of expressing their regret at the removal of Gen. M. D. Mason, late Commander of the Post, Lieut. Col. Chas. S. Harlan, of the Twentieth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, was called to the Chair, and Capt. H. C. Brennan, of the same regiment, appointed Secretary.

FROM WASHINGTON.
The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday contains the following dispatch from Washington: Gen. Bleeker, Colonels D'Ussey and DeForest are to be tried by general court-martial at New York, next week, on charges of the most serious character, arising out of the capture of the ship "Albatross" by the rebels. Judge Advocate at the U. S.

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STATES IN REBELLION.

Spirit of the Rebel Press—What the Rebels think of our Conscription Law.
[From the Richmond Examiner.]
We publish a full synopsis of what is justly regarded as the most important document that has been published by the United States during the war—The Federal Conscription Bill. It will be perceived that this act is a very different institution from the old militia law now in force here. It is not framed upon our plan, but is a strict copy of the French, Prussian and other continental conscription laws. The draft on the population is much less than that that by our law, and will produce a more equal distribution of the burden of the war. The principle of the bill is that every man shall be placed in the position where he can most effectively serve the country and aid the war. Hence it exempts only those engaged in certain industrial pursuits, the continuation of which is indispensable to the support of the army, the support of the Government in its legitimate functions, and those fundamental necessities of the people, such as food and clothing, and even if strictly interpreted, which admit of almost unlimited stretching. The true meaning of this law is to be found in these classes which relate to the return of men and officers now absent from that vast army, existing on the pay-roll of more than a million of men. The law does not seem intended to increase the numerical force of the United States—larger already than that country or any other country in the world, and it does so. Its object seems to be, first—to prevent the men, whose term of enlistment has expired, from deserting to the enemy, and second—to enable Lincoln to make a more equal draft on the people as the waste of war may render necessary, and to carry on the war with the assistance of the most vigorous and about to enter on his term, and in defiance of the majority of the people who desire a cessation of hostilities. These objects the law will certainly accomplish.

THE CHARLOTTE COURIER SAYS: "The bakers of this city have raised the price of bread to 25 cents for a half-pound loaf. Flour is selling at \$65 per barrel. An enormous sum in the eyes of God."

THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN SAYS: "There is reliable information that a general Indian war is in contemplation in the Northwest on the opening of spring. The intelligent citizens are directly from Fort Pierre and the different Indian rendezvous on the Red river of the North, the Platte and Upper Missouri."

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TELEGRAPHIC.

Camp of Instruction Soon to be Established.

Arrival of the Steamer Ericsson.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

England and Scotland Fitting out a Fleet.

Federal Prisoners en route for Richmond.

Successful Reconnaissance on the Rappahannock.

Arrival of Refugees from Richmond.

Union Meeting in Philadelphia.

Capture of a Schooner and Cargo.

THE HERALD'S SPECIALS: That the expedition which started a few days ago to traverse the neck of land between the Rappahannock and Mattaponi rivers returned Sunday to Baltimore. Topographical reconnoissances were made by Capt. Wilcox, of Gen. Reynolds' staff. All the rebel camps, and all the ferries on the Rappahannock for eight miles below our lines, were visited.

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